

two other species occur in the flood-pools, although not breeding exclusively in them. These are *Aedes vexans* Meigen and *Aedes cinereus* Meigen, both common to America and Europe, and not at all particular in their habits. I made a visit to Mission City, British Columbia, July 14, 1920, where Mr. Hearle very kindly took me over the ground and explained the problem. All three species noted above occurred, the first two in abundance, the latter rarely. The adults were on the wing at this time, although some larvæ were left. Specimens from this breeding were taken at Sumas, Washington, July 15, 1920 (H. G. Dyar).

Similar floods occur in the lower Columbia River. In passing Vancouver, Washington, on the train, high water was noted, and a trip to a forest in the general vicinity resulted in showing both *aldrichi* and *vexans* well spread in the timber. Specific locality for both species: Montavilla, Oregon (6 miles east of Portland), July 26, 1920 (H. G. Dyar). I have also both species from Hood River, Oregon, *vexans*, July 17 and September 24, 1917 (F. R. Cole), the latter worn and almost unrecognizable, and *aldrichi*, June 13, 16, 20, and July 7, 1917 (F. R. Cole).

It seems possible that *Aedes gonimus* D. & K., from Kerrville, Texas, is a flood-species allied to *aldrichi*. The markings are similar, the dark mesonotal stripes narrower, the ground color more golden. The region about Kerrville is subject to floods, being in a region of low hills of coral rocks. However, nothing certain can be said until the male has been discovered.

## NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ

(Hymenoptera)

By A. A. GIRAULT

The following new genera and species are now added to our knowledge of the Australian fauna. The types are in the Queensland Museum. All from forest, and Queensland.

**Oligosita australica**, new species.

Same as *australiensis*, but fore wings not widest a bit beyond stigmal vein, but at a point half way between stigmal and apex; fringes not nearly as wide as wings, but only about half width; club not terminating in several short spicules, but in a long stout spine; funicle globular, club shorter, 1 wider than long. Mandibles bidentate, club distinctly jointed.

Roma, October 6, 1911. Formerly identified as *americana*.

**Oligosita longfellowi**, new species.

Wings deeply infuscated at basal third (out to middle of marginal vein), widest across at that point. Like *biclavata*, but fringes very long, exceeding wing-width; color not intense lemon, but pale yellow, the metathorax and hind coxæ dusky; tarsal of hind legs (1 and 2) very elongate (moderately long in other), setæ from marginal vein much exceeding segment's length. Characterized by the narrowing fore wings.

Watsonville, March 12, 1919.

**Oligosita iucunda**, new species.

Like *pullicorpus*, but more robust, propodeum, extreme base of abdomen except at margin, and several abbreviated stripes across distad of this, orange. Eight lines *distinct* discal cilia; club nippleless, funicle distinctly longer than wide, smaller than the large pedicel. Knees not pale. Hind femur wide.

Nelson, February.

**Oligosita ovidii**, new species.

Same as *fasciatiennis*, but face below eyes, thorax save median line, lateral margins scutum, same of scutellum but lateral margins obscurely, yellow; meson widely of propodeum, and apex of abdomen rather widely black. Discal cilia of fore wing absent; midlongitudinal line from apex, a little over half way to venation; a cross-line around apex caudad of this, a seta cephalad of it, cephalo-distad. Fringes three-fourths or more width. Funicle a bit longer than wide, somewhat shorter than pedicel.

Nelson, January.

**Lathromeroidea domestica**, new species.

Fore wings without oblique line of cilia from stigmal, hairs of club closer and softer, scape pallid. Fore wing without a caudal line of discal cilia extending to a point nearly opposite base of marginal, most of ciliation not cut off by the oblique line from stigmal, with a line going proximad past apex of stigmal for a short distance, meeting reciprocal line from disto-caudad in a point centrally. Club very short, cross-linear. Abdomen less acute at apex. Like genotype, abdomen above, legs, head and antennæ suffused yellowish.

Nelson, April 24, 1919, kitchen window.

**Aphelinoidea iucunda**, new species.

The same as *painei*, but extreme apex of abdomen and a distinct cross-stripe just before apex, clearly separated, black. Discal cilia *distinct* to venation.

Greenhills, Cairns, February 11, 1919.

**Aphelinoidea nigrioculæ**, new species.

Club 1 long, over half of 2, twice longer than wide. Tarsals elongate in hind legs. Pedicel elongate, over half scape, exceeding club 1. Habitus of *Abbella subflavella*. Lemon; a narrow line along upper side of propleurum, another from apex of eye to mouth, and a large round spot filling abdomen's dorsum a bit before middle, jet; club dusky; appendages pallid. Fore wing deeply infuscated to apex venation, 25-30 lines discal cilia, reaching venation, fringes short. Hind fringes of hind wing lines discal cilia, but cephalic paired at apex. Apex club pallid.

Irvinebank, March 15, 1919.

**Brachygramma atrum**, new species.

Marginal vein with three equidistant setæ on its cephalic edge, two at middle. Fore wing infuscated to thickening of submarginal vein. Hind wings with three and a half lines discal cilia. Jet, vertex orange. Knees and tibial tips white. From apex a half line of discal cilia between 2 and 3. Marginal vein besides a smaller bristle between 1 and 2, but not on

margin, another back of 2, between it and the disto-caudal bristle.

Meringa, Cairns, October 28, 1918.

**Urogramma lucrum**, new species.

Discal cilia of fore wing in a single bent line from apex near cephalic margin and not reaching venation but long (excluding several setæ caudad of this line toward its middle). Like *minuta*, but dorsal abdomen (apparently) dull yellow with two cross-stripes of black at about middle fringes not very short but fifth wing-width (disto-caudad), hind wings with but one line of discal cilia, no distinct very short fringes cephalad while those caudad are long, distinctly more than the width (somewhat less than width in the other). Funicles much shorter, much smaller than pedicel (with two apparent transverse-linear joints). Vertex, face orange. Distal half fore wing dusky. Marginal with only three setæ, one near base, one at apex on cephalic margin, three at extreme apex of stigmal (2 in disk of other and four times along its cephalic edge). Costal cell obscure. Two ring-joints.

Irvinebank, March 15, 1919.

**Lathromerella luci**, new species.

Same as *occidentalis*, but hind wings narrow, dusky, with one complete, distinct line of discal cilia (a second, if present, indistinct), the fore wings also narrow, their fringes half the wing width, eleven lines discal cilia, dusky save distad; black, vertex, median line scutum and of scutellum more widely, orange, postscutellum and the transverse propodeum lemon. Apex fore wing more rounded, the setæ from edge of marginal vein longer.

Watsonville, March 12, 1919.

**Pterygogramma hallami**, new species.

Like genotype, but fringes of fore wing at apex irregular, very short cephalad of extreme point of apex, thence distinct and as long as with *acuminatum* (for rest of apex); apex wing sharper, irregularly convexed, a long caudal inclination

bearing the fringes; apex obtusely conical. Fore wing trifasciate, 1 from thickening of submarginal, 2 from apex stigmal, 3 fainter, largest, apical third; color as *semifuscipennis* but scutum with a long mark on each side, this narrow. Antennæ black.

Meringa, Cairns, November 26, 1918.

*Xenufens tennysoni*, new species.

Antennæ near mouth, scape thick, nearly twice the short pedicel. One ring-joint. Marginal about as long as thickened part of submarginal. Black, wings indefinitely dusky at base. Vertex, median line and lateral margins scutum orange. Funicle somewhat wider than long, half the pedicel, latter half the club in length. Tarsals not elongate. Twelve lines discal cilia. Clubs 1-2 transverse, 1 smaller, tibial tips pale.

Watsonville, March 12, 1919.

*Haeckeliana domestica*, new species.

Half smaller; abdomen conic-ovate, longer than thorax, ovipositor inserted at base; scape (at least at apex) pallid; marginal vein equal thick distal part submarginal; discal cilia less regular, the lines more crowded. Head yellow, two setæ on surface of submarginals thickening (in a longitudinal line) with distinct length (very minute in other). Trochanters white.

Nelson, April 23, 1919, kitchen window.

*Tennysonianana gemma*, new species.

Like *Oligosita*, but fringes fore wing minute as if absent, club 2-jointed, unarmed; fore tibia armed with sinne-like teeth above. Resembles *Pterygogramma*. Black; vertex, dorsal thorax except paraspide, a spot on axilla, cephalic half of scutum (all along meson to apex), marks on pleura, orange. Knees, tips of tibiæ, first tibia and tarsi pale. A distinct substigmal spot. Eighteen lines discal cilia, two cephalic in hind wings. Discal cilia fore wing in regular lines. Hind femur stout, coarsely scaly.

Nelson.